

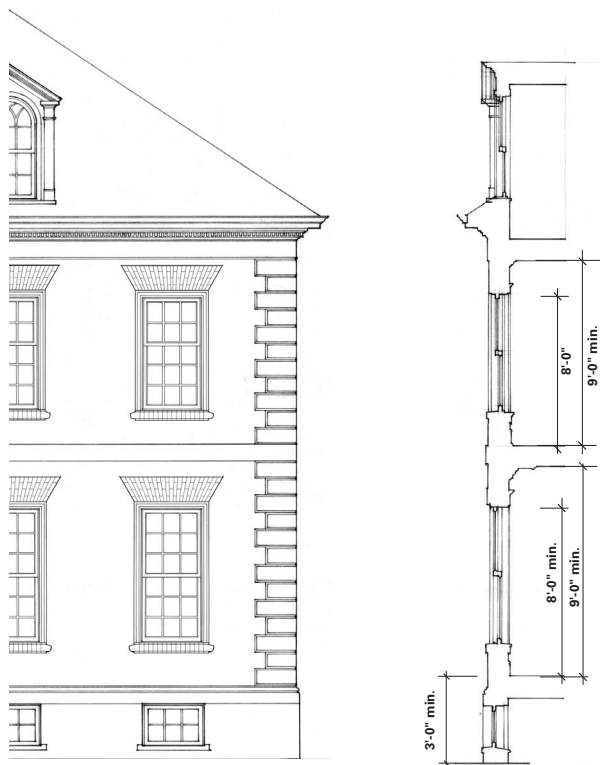


#### Essential Elements of the Norfolk Classical Revival Style

- Simple volumes with one-story side wings and porches added to make more complex shapes
- Symmetrical composition of doors and windows
- Simplified versions of Classical details and columns, often with robust and exotic Classical orders such as Ionic and Corinthian used in the porch element
- Multi-pane windows that are more broad in proportion, usually with 6 over 6 or 9 over 9 pane patterns



## NORFOLK CLASSICAL REVIVAL



Partial elevation and wall section

The Norfolk Classical Revival style is based on Federal and Classical Revival houses from the mid-nineteenth century. Norfolk and the Mid-Atlantic region have significant examples of houses from this period.

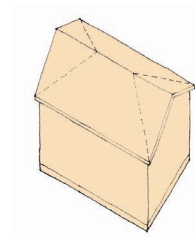
The dominant Federal style was practiced by notable architects such as Robert Mills and Benjamin Latrobe, however many houses from this period were constructed using Pattern Books such as Asher Benjamin's *American Builder's Companion*.

Classical Revival houses are typically developed as simple, additive massing types with a dominant center pavilion, or Main Body, which can be one or two stories, and additive side wings, rear wings and pavilions. Palladian compositions became a principle organizing and proportioning reference for many houses from this period.

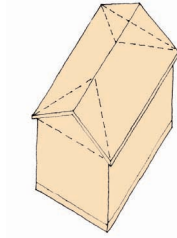


# Massing & Composition

## MASSING DIAGRAMS

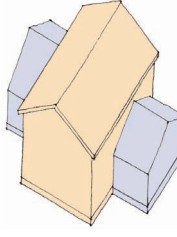
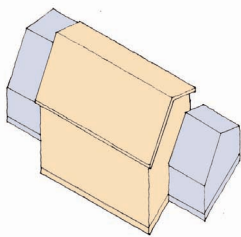


Broad Front

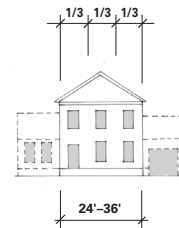
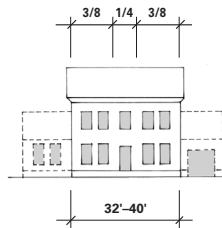
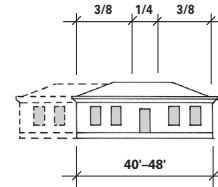
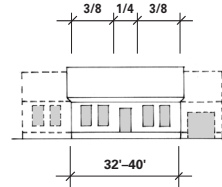


Narrow Front

## MASSING COMBINATIONS



## FACADE COMPOSITION DIAGRAMS



## Massing

### BROAD FRONT

Hipped-roof or side-gable rectangular volume with roof pitches ranging from 5 to 7 in 12. Five- and three-bay compositions are common. Full front porches and one-story side wings are often placed symmetrically on the front facade. One-story side wings often occur. Although porches are most often one-third or one-fifth the length of the main body, they may also be three-fifths or the entire length of the front facade.

### NARROW FRONT

Hipped-roof or front-gable box with roof pitches ranging from 5 to 7 in 12. Five- and three-bay compositions are common. Full front porches and one-story side wings are common to this massing type.

### Facade Composition

The Norfolk Classical Revival facade composition is characterized by a symmetrical and balanced placement of doors and windows. Entrance doors are typically located in the center of the composition.

Typical windows occur singly and align vertically from floor to floor.

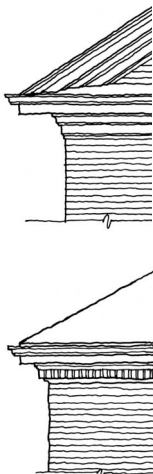
### Combinations

Complex forms and larger living spaces may be created by combining side and/or rear wings with the main body. Gabled or hipped dormers may be added to introduce light into half-story and attic spaces. The architectural character of the attached parts should match that of the main body.

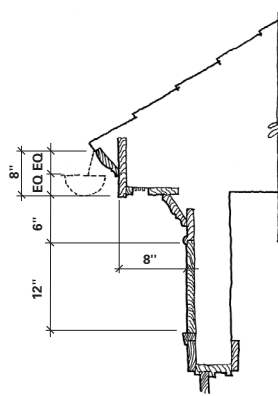
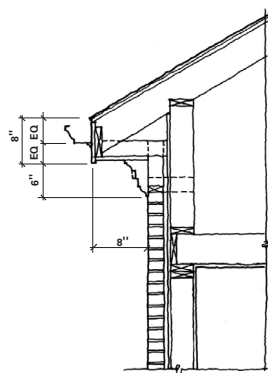
### Wall Section & Eave Details

The first floor of the Main Body is typically set 2 to 3 feet above the finished grade. The floor-to-ceiling height on the first floor is typically 10 feet. For two-story houses, the second-story floor-to-ceiling height is 9 feet minimum.

The Norfolk Classical Revival style is characterized by the vertical proportion of the window and door elements and well-detailed Classical eaves and cornices. The frieze below the soffit is typically small with profiled moldings and dentils.

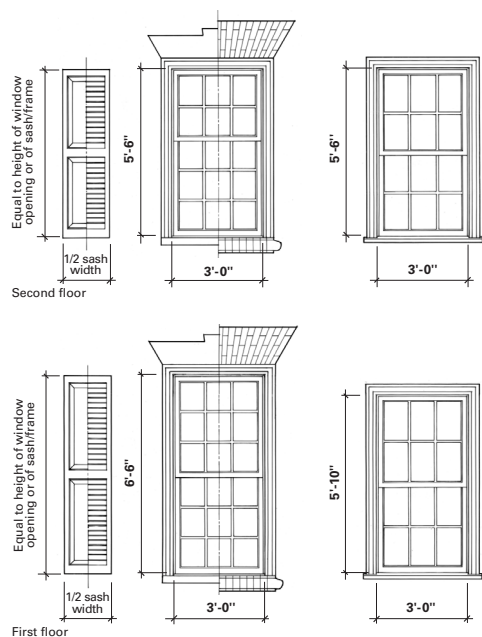


### TYPICAL EAVE DETAILS

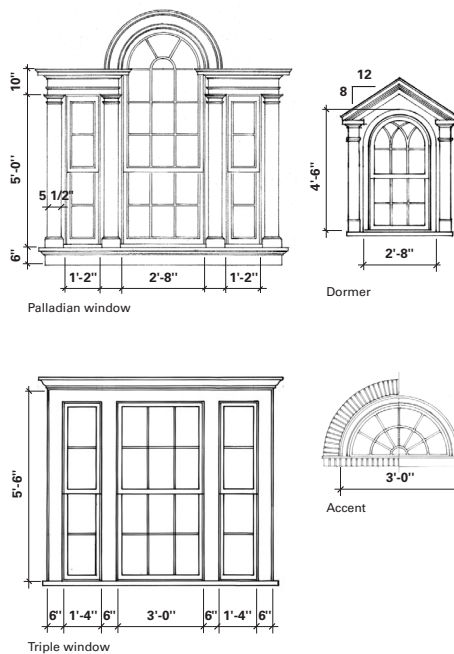


# Windows & Doors

## STANDARD WINDOWS



## SPECIAL WINDOWS



## Standard Windows

Windows are typically vertical in proportion. Two basic window muntin patterns are 9 over 9 or 6 over 6 on the first floor, 9 over 9, 6 over 9 or 6 over 6 on the second floor, double hung with wide trim. Stone or brick jack arch lintels are typical.

## Special Windows

Special windows include Palladian arched accent windows in gabled ends, dormers with gable or hipped roof, and the triple window with broad center sash, a hallmark of the Norfolk Classical Revival style house.

## Shutters

Shutters should be sized and mounted to appear operable. Shutter styles can either be paneled or louvered.

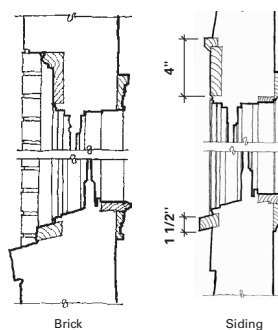
## Doors

Doors include 6- and 8-panel patterns, typically with sidelights and transom surrounds.

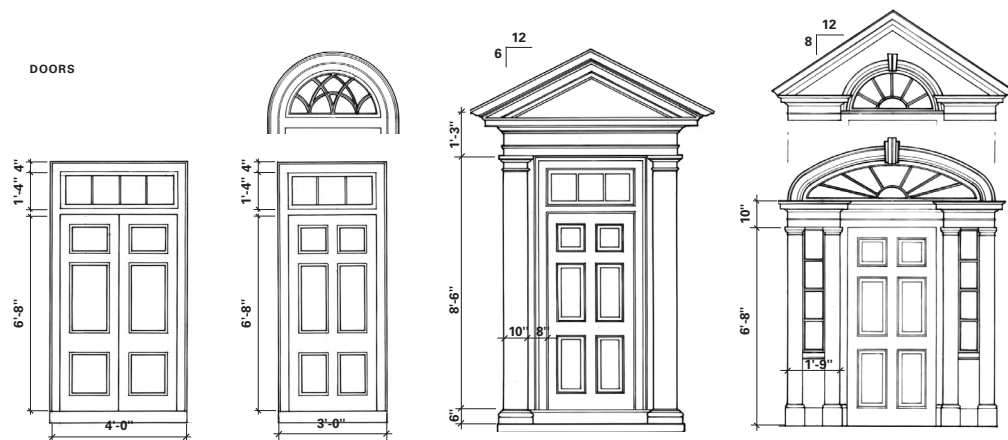
## Trim

Windows and doors typically have 4-inch-wide profiled trim.

## TYPICAL WINDOW DETAILS



## DOORS





# Porches

## Porches & Eaves

Porches can be one or two stories tall with either flat, shed, gabled, or hipped roofs. Shed or hipped porches have a 2 to 4 in 12 pitch, while classically proportioned temple-front porch roofs have a 5 to 7 in 12 roof pitch.

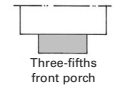
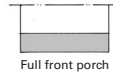
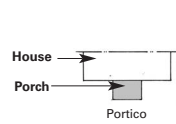
## Columns & Railings

Columns include 10-inch diameter Doric columns, and 12-inch diameter Ionic columns. Single-story porches have 9-to 10-foot-tall columns. Two-story porches use 10-inch diameter, 8-to 9-foot-tall columns on the second story and 12-inch diameter 9-to 10-foot-tall columns on the first floor. Porch column bays should be more narrow than wide. Balusters have a square or turned cross section, and should be spaced no more than 4 inches on center.

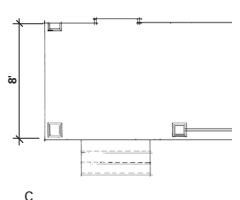
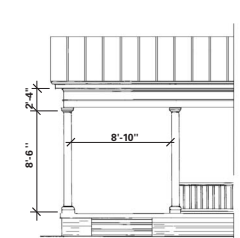
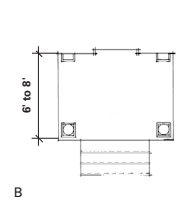
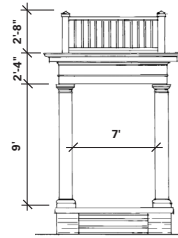
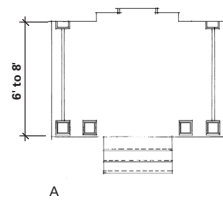
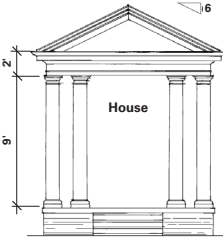
## Porch Location & Massing

Entry porticos and three-bay front porches are encouraged on Norfolk Classical Revival houses. Porches are generally centered in the facade composition of this style. Minimum porch depth is 8 feet. For wood deck porches, the gaps between brick piers have lattice infill panels. Solid porches should be faced in brick, stone or stucco if appropriate.

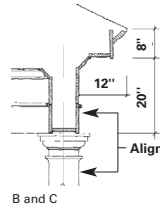
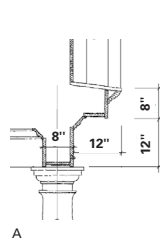
TYPICAL PORCH LOCATIONS



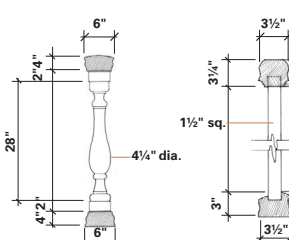
PORCH TYPES



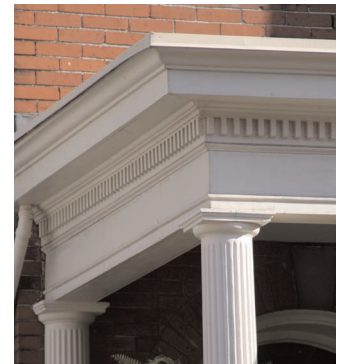
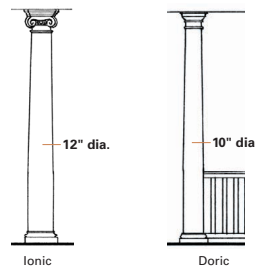
EAVE SECTIONS



RAIL DETAILS



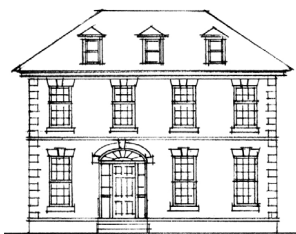
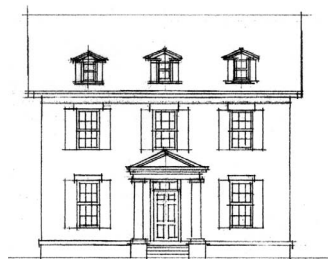
COLUMN TYPES



Partial elevation



# Materials & Applications



## Roofing

- Slate (including manufactured slate products), laminated asphalt or composition shingles with a slate pattern, flat clay tile, or painted metal standing seam or 5-V crimp panels

## Soffits

- Smooth finish composition board, tongue-and-groove wood boards, or fiber-cement panels

## Gutters & Downspouts

- Half-round or ogee profile gutters with round or rectangular downspouts in copper, painted or prefinished metal

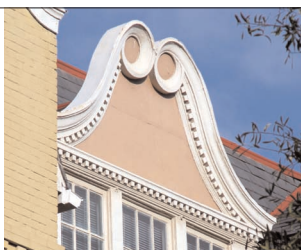


## Cladding

- Sand-molded or smooth-finish brick in Common, English or Flemish bond patterns
- Smooth-finish wood or fiber-cement lap siding, 6 to 8 inches wide
- Light sand-finish stucco

## Foundations & Chimneys

- Brick, stucco or stone veneer



## Columns

- Architecturally correct Classical proportions and details in wood, fiberglass, cast stone, or composite material

## Railings

- Milled wood top and bottom rails with square or turned balusters; square balusters in Chippendale patterns
- Wrought iron or solid bar stock decorative metal

## Porch Ceilings

- Plaster, tongue-and-groove wood or composite boards, or beaded-profile plywood



## Windows

- Painted wood or solid cellular PVC, or clad wood or vinyl with brick veneer only; true divided light or simulated divided light (SDL) sash with traditional exterior muntin profile (7/8 inch wide)

## Trim

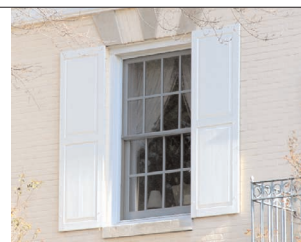
- Wood, composite, cellular PVC or polyurethane millwork; stucco, stone or cast stone

## Doors

- Wood, fiberglass or steel with traditional stile-and-rail proportions and raised panel profiles, painted or stained

## Shutters

- Wood or composite, sized to match window sash and mounted with hardware to appear operable



## Front Yard Fences

- Wood picket or wood, wrought iron or solid bar stock metal picket with brick or stucco finish masonry piers

## Lighting

- Porch pendant or wall-mounted carriage lantern





## Gallery of Examples

